FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS SEE OFF SOVIET UNITS 22 JUNE

LD241803 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] In accordance with a previous BAKHTAR report, some contingents of the Soviet Army whose stay in Afghanistan is no longer necessary have left for Soviet territory.

The Soviet military contingent stationed near Khagr Khanah Minah, near Kabul, for the purpose of helping the DRA armed forces, left for the USSR on the morning of 22 June.

At the time of the soldiers and officers of the friendly country, the USSR, who left from Khagr Khanah Minah for their country yesterday morning, in answer to questions from a BAKHTAR correspondent said: We military units who came here with agreement of the USSR and the DRA, in accordance with our internationalist duty, for the sake of preserving the security of our brother country Afghanistan, have carried out the duty given to us, and are happy that the noble people of Afghanistan and the heroic army of Afghanistan have the battle power to defend their country and revolution.

One of the NCO's of the friendly power said: We are proud to have taken an active part in defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution. We ought to mention that the noble people of Afghanistan welcomed us as their sincere brothers.

Similarly, a military officer of the USSR pointed out: We are sincerely happy to have conscientiously carried out the internationalist duties that were requested by the Government of Afghanistan and given to us by the USSR Government. We are happy that the situation in Afghanistan is getting better and the people of Afghanistan are uniting to defend their revolution and further strengthen peace and security.

Major General Babajan and Brig Gen Gol Aqa, bidding farewell to the soldiers and officers of the USSR, expressed thanks for decisively accomplishing their internationalist duties in defending the revolutionary and anti-imperialist Afghanistan from other enemies of the people of Afghanistan and said: The armed forces of Afghanistan will always remember your disinterested assistance and will remember it with gratitude.

AFP Account of Withdrawal

BK241027 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 24 Jun

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpts] Kabul, 24 Jun (AFP)--For 14-year-old Fauzia and her classmates, Monday was a memorable day.

When they arrived at the Surva high school for girls in downtown Kabul, they were told it was a picnic day. They boarded a bus and left for the Salang Pass road, about 10 km north of the capital to stage-manage a farewell for the Soviet troops leaving Afghanistan.

With great fanfare, the government had announced on Sunday that an unspecified number of Soviet troops "whose services are no more required" would leave for the Soviet Union on the following day.

To make the withdrawal look a colourful event, the Afghan authorities for the first time since December last year relaxed restrictions on movements. Individuals were allowed to witness the withdrawal and also to cross the 20 km fortified limit. But not before ensuring that mojahedin (Islamic fighters) were not among them.

I hired a taxi and started for the Salang pass road to witness the withdrawal. At the city exit point, I was stopped, the car searched and myself frisked. I was told to line up along the road. It was 7 in the morning.

A Soviet jeep with a red flag came first. It was followed by an open truck carrying few fortunate Soviet and East European journalists and cameramen. And then the military convoy consisting of 200 trucks and 108 tank carriers started their 500 km journey back home from where they came in December last year.

In between the convoy were the huge tank carriers followed by covered trucks apparently carrying artillery weapons. Medical trucks were also seen after every 20 vehicles.

As the last vehicle sped away, a young Afghan shouted "Buro bakhar Rusi" (Russians get out).

The Afghan was nabbed and physically carried over in an army jeep. Back in the city, in the strike-bound Kabul, no-one believed the "Rusies" (Russians) were really leaving.

As usual helicopter gunships flew over the city. Afghan soldiers with Kalashnikov rifles were also seen marching through the streets. APCs fitted with loudspeakers [were] calling the merchants to open their stores or face summary trial and possible executions.

Afghans were seen whispering in groups at street corners. Hotel staff huddled together were discussing the withdrawal. But no one was sure if the Soviets really were getting out of their country.

Mohammed Ismaile, a cigarette vendor, reacted saying that the troops withdrawal was only a gimmick to confuse the Afghans. "If the Russians are really going, why don't they stop flying the helicopters and opening fire at the slightest, or no, provocation."

Another person recalled the radio announcement and said that only those surplus Soviet troops which were not needed were being withdrawn.

Notwithstanding the theories, everyone seemed happy and all the Afghans that I talked with said it was the victory of the mojahedin. "Our morale has gone up.... the (limited) Soviet withdrawal makes it clear that the Rusies cannot rule on us.... history has been repeated," Mr Abdul, a bank employee, said recalling the history of Afghanistan which could never be ruled by outsiders.

Though the government made it clear that only surplus troops are being withdrawn, some Afghan ministry officials expressed fear that they would no longer be protected if the Soviets pulled out in large numbers.

The worst affected by the fear psychosis are the machinegun-toting members of the "Parcham" faction of the ruling Afghan People's Democratic Party--the most hated in Afghanistan today.

PDPA'S ZIRAY ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES POLITICAL SEMINAR

LD242309 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] A seminar of political heads of the armed forces, with personnel of the general department of political affairs of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, yesterday afternoon met with Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Secretariat and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], in the office of the party Central Committee.

In the course of this meeting, which Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Secretariat and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Brig Gen Gol Aqa, member of the Central Committee of the PDPA and general director of the armed forces, also attended, Dr Ziray provided some explanations concerning the duties of the political heads and personnel of the general department of political affairs and pointed out to them their duties--now more important than ever.

KABUL ADVISES CALM OVER 'FIREARMS TRAINING'

LD241256 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0330 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Every day from 0700 till (?1600), firearms training will be carried out at the police academy firearms training area, near Kabul polytechnic at Afshar [located about 8 km from downtown Kabul, midway between Paghman and Kabul]. The esteemed citizens of Kabul are advised, therefore, not to become alarmed.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS FOR PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA NOTED

LD232139 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Recently we had a news item based on the decision of the Council of Ministers that, as a result of the facilities and better conditions being provided by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, this year some 8,000 of our patriotic Muslim people are going to perform the Hajj ceremonies. For further information about the facilities provided by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the Afghan Hajjis we have the following interview with the director general of Hajj and holy shrine affairs:

Article 5 of the principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan states: In the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the holy religion of Islam is respected, maintained and protected and the freedom for the performance of religious ceremonies for all the Muslim people is guaranteed. Therefore, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan endeavors to provide facilities for all of our patriotic Muslim people for the performance of their religious ceremonies. In this connection the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan determined the quota of the Hajj is 8,000 people, of which 2,000 will travel by land and the remaining 8,000 [figure is heard] will travel by air. With regard to facilities for the Hajj in various fields, the director general of Hajj affairs said:

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has made special arrangements in various fields for the Hajjis this year. To avoid difficulties and provide better conditions, the Hajjis who ha' the privilege of going to Mecca will complete the formalities of passport and travelling arrangements in their own provinces and they will only come to the capital to receive the visa.

With regard to health affairs, besides the health diagnosis and the [word indistinct] a mobile medical team with sufficient number of doctors will also accompany the Hajjis there. With regard to the Hajjis' care on their way to Mecca and provision of proper living quarters in Saudi Arabia, similar groups have been assigned for this purpose.

In reply to the question why a limited number of Hajjis went to Mecca last year, he said that Amin the traitor, in spite of the fact that he considered himself as the servant of the people but in reality he was the great enemy of humanity and of the holy Islam, had made it difficult for our pious people to perform their prayers. In addition he had created such difficult conditions that the Muslim people of Afghanistan could not afford to go to Mecca for the performance of their Hajj ceremonies. Last year every Hajji was obliged to pay some 35,000 afghanis in the form of Hajj services and donate (?15,000) afghanis each to the Afghan Red Crescent. Thus the total cost (?for every Hajji) together with his travelling and other expenses was 90,000 afghanis. This year, every Hajji paid only 5,000 afghanis for the Hajj services (?costs) and only 1,000 afghanis to the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

The quota of each province for the Hajjis has been determined according to the population of that province. Every Hajji can take with him only 21 kilos as baggage. The national road transport service is ready to carry the children under 4 years of age free of charge, but the air tickets of the children will be charged according to the international rates. In addition, for the provision of better facilities for the women, if needed, they can be accompanied by their husbands or any of their other male close relatives.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO REVIEW PRISONERS' FILES

GF231750 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bareq-Shafi'i, alternate member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Revolution Council, inspected Charikar prison yesterday evening. He made some recommendations to the police chief on improving the detainees' conditions. After reviewing prisoners' complaints, he asserted that no one is imprisoned without having committed a crime or without being convicted by the competent courts.

Our revolutionary state, under the leadership of the PDPA, hopes to make a comprehensive and thorough review of prisoners' files and restore their rights, taking true justice into consideration and operating within the framework of the law on amnesty and commutation of sentences.

A BAKHTAR correspondent adds: A committee comprising representatives of the regional committee, the police, the attorney general's office, the courts and defense attorneys has been appointed to assess and review prisoners' files and expeditiously take the necessary measures to release deserving prisoners.

AFP: FRENCH MP REPORTS ON SITUATION IN KABUL

BK211309 Hong Kong AFP in English 1150 GMT 21 Jun 80

[By Pierre Cayrol]

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 21 June (AFP)--The Soviet Union may want to avoid any general offensive in Afghanistan until after next month's Moscow Olympics, resistance sources here on the Pakistani side of the border believe.

Thus in the short term Moscow was making diplomatic efforts to push Afghanistan to the background, to improve its propaganda at the games, they said.

Most travellers from the Afghan capital, Kabul, confirm the Soviet moves, including French MP Alain Madelin, who returned here after a 24-hour taxi visit to Kabul.

"The Russians are trying to be discreet. They seldom go out at night," he said. "It seems to me the Soviets are looking for a popular solution to the problem, but they hardly appear to be successful in the operation. When you speak to people in Kabul, you wonder who supports the regime," he said.

Mr Madelin said the capital was quiet but confirmed that students and school children were continuing their boycott of classes and 'informers' were murdered at night.

He said tanks rumbled through the streets every day, and Antonov transport planes loaded at the city's airport every morning.

Mr Madelin left Kabul on Wednesday on the regular road across eastern Afghanistan to the Pakistani town of Peshawar, without encountering any difficulty. He was accompanied by parliamentary colleague Gilbert Barrier.

The two MP's said they heard fighting to the south of Jalalabad where some 20,000 Soviet troops were garrisoned, but saw "no extremely serious military activity" and no flights by Soviet fighter planes or helicopter gunships.

They described the fighting in Afghanistan as a "war of nomads", with the Soviets holding the main roads while the guerrillas controlled the rugged and often inhospitable countryside.

AFP DESCRIBES LIFE OUTSIDE KABUL CITY LIMIT

OW242346 Hong Kong AFP in English 2244 GMT 24 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] Jalalabad-Kabul road, June 24 (AFP)--The taxi driver, a 26-year-old Afghan, refused to cross the 20 km (12 miles) Kabul city limit, and even the offer of doubling the fare had no effect.

"There are mojahedin (Islamic fighters) up there", he said, pointing at the cluster of mountains that surrounds Kabul.

"But I do not see them", I said politely. He turned sharply and retorted: "This is the mistake the Rusies (Russians) are making...the mojahedin are not to be seen, only to be felt when you get a bullet".

"Are you afraid to go", I asked him and his Afghan pride was hurt. He murmured some words in his Dari language and asked me to get inside his Toyota Corona taxi.

Within minutes we were speeding towards the east Afghanistan city of Jalalabad. We were stopped at the 20 km (12 miles) city limit. The taxi was searched, the driver had to open his headgear, as an Afghan guard feld that he might be hiding a revolver under it. I was frisked and asked why we were going on the dangerous road alone.

We were advised to wait for a convoy to form. But the enterprising taxi driver told the guards something in their own language and we were allowed to go.

The moment you cross the 20 km limit, you can feel the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. They are everywhere--on the road, in the bushes, on hill tops and in roadside bunkers and few not-so-afraid Russians, sunbathing.

The entire roadside looked like a scene from a World War II movie. I counted 16 armoured personnel carriers dam ged and burnt, four burnt tanks and scores of army trucks with burnt out tyres.

There are five power plants--three of them have been sabotaged by the rebels.

The remaining two are heavily guarded by Russians and signs to keep a minimum speed limit of 50 km (30 miles) for all vehicles have been put.

This was done as some rebels had fired from a vehicle which stopped and then sped through, I was told.

Helicopters were seen in the sky keeping a watch on the road and air dropping tinned food and ammunition for the Soviet troops on the ground.

I did not see any fighting, but was told by the taxi driver that all the fighting takes place after sundown.

Halfway through, the taxi driver suggested we turn back. A Russian helicopter which had been apparently watching our movements came over and was hovering above us, and during our return journey back to the Afghan capital it kept a close watch.

In the evening sun, I could see the increased troop activities. The scene had changed. The sunbathers were no more there. Russian soldiers were all dressed up in full battle outfit. The armoured personnel carriers have come out of the trenches. The covers on the tanks have been taken off.

It was apparent that after a day of lull, the Soviets were preparing for an unpredictable night ahead.

SOVIETS GRANT CONSUMER GOODS AID TO KABUL DISTRICTS

WA251400 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 31 May 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, May 31, (BAKHTAR)--180 peasants and farmers of Oriakhail, Seh Gonbad, Ghazi Khail and Khwaja Lakan of Paghman, Kabul Province, received consumer goods as part of the Soviet grant in aid. Others present were members of the party committee, local woleswal and some official.

Similarly, 320 working people of Deh Khudaidad, Qala Zaman Khudaidad, Qala Zaman Khan, Kabul were provided with consumer goods under the same scheme. At the meeting held on this occasion at Deh Khudaidad School head of party organisation of Deh Sabz district, the woleswal and secretary to the primary party organisation spoke on friendly assistance provided by the Soviet Union, the Afghanistan's most fraternal friend.

According to another report, 1,000 imams and khatibs of various mosques of Kabul last Thursday received Soviet consumer goods at a meeting held at Baghe Babur.

Following the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran, Kabul Mayor Assadullah Payam, in a speech, thanked the Soviet Union for its disinterested assistance to Afghanistan. Afterwards, deputy secretary to Kabul city committee and member of the PDPA CC [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee] economic commission spoke on the history of friendly and good neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. He was followed by two religious scholars and members of the Jam'iat-e Eslami who on behalf of others promised every support to their revolutionary government.

According to an earlier report, a large number of Kabul tradesmen received Soviet consumer goods last Thursday.

At the meeting held on this occasion at the Workers' Unions office following the recitation of a few verses from the holy Koran, a member of the PDPA CC economic commission, first deputy secretary to the Workers Unions, a member of the union's leading board and two tradesmen representatives expressed gratitude over the Soviet assistance provided to Afghan people.

According to a report from Badakhshan Province, students of Ishkashem district and those from Maidan district of Kabul Province recieved Soviet consumer commodities last week. In the meeting held on this occasion, district officers, secretary to the party committees and commander of Unit 76 spoke on the existence of friendly ties between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

INDIAN CHARGES ON MINORITIES, MIZOS REBUTTED

BK240605 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Secretary S.A.M.S. Kibria has termed the statements made by the Indian Government members concerning minorities and training of Mizo tribal boys in Bangladesh as totally incorrect and baseless. The secretary, who had summoned the Indian high commissioner to his office to convey the feelings of the Bangladesh Government following the statements made in Indian Parliament, also expressed deep concern. He drew the attention of the high commissioner especially to the statement made by the Indian external affairs minister on the 20th of last month on alleged illtreatment of minorities in Bangladesh. The foreign secretary told the Indian diplomat clearly that these matters not only concern the internal affairs of Bangladesh but were also totally incorrect.

Referring to another Rajya Sabha statement made by the Indian state minister for home affairs on the 18th of May alleging that tribal boys were sent to Bangladesh by the Mizo National Front for training, Kibria said it was totally baseless and expressed concern that these statements might undermine the friendly relations existing between the two neighboring countries.

PRIME MINISTER REVEALS LEAFLETS AGAINST ARMY'S UNITY

BK240245 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The general discussion on the national budget continued for the second day today in [Parliament]. During the evening sitting of the Jatiya Sangsad [Parliament], M.A. Matin of the Muslim League criticized the budget and said it is (?against the interests) of the common man.

Prime minister and leader of the House Shah Azizur Rahman told the Jatiya Sangsad this afternoon that some leaflets were found in circulation carrying statements with intention to subvert the discipline of armed forces. As is customary, the prime minister said, the army [words indistinct] of non-commissioned officers and other ranks on suspicion for interrogation. He said no action has yet been taken. If (?anything) is proved, normal disciplinary action will be taken under the army act, he concluded.

The house was adjourned till tomorrow morning.

NEW PARTY CHOOSES DIPLOMAT AS SECRETARY GENERAL

BK211043 Calcutta ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA in Bengali 14 Jun 80 p 7

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Major Dalim, the hero of the Sheikh Mujibur Rahman assassination, has been named as the secretary general of the new party formed by Khandakar Mushtaque Ahmed [former Bangladesh president released recently from jail].

Major Dalim, who is currently serving the Bangladesh mission in Beijing, has appealed to the government for his release and enable him to take up the new position in Dacca.

Meanwhile, Mushtaque Ahmed had talks with the pro-Chinese leaders in Dacca in this regard and they assured him of their full cooperation if the position of the secretary general goes to Dalim.

FUNERAL FOR SANJAY GANDHI HELD IN NEW DELHI

OW241824 Paris AFP in English 1810 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] New Delhi, June 24 (AFP)--A funeral fit for a head of state was accorded today to Sanjay Gandhi, younger son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Sanjay, who died yesterday in a plane crash, aged 33, was cremated on the banks of the Yamuna River in the same burial grounds as his grandfather and India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

The funeral pyre of Sanjay, acclaimed by many here as the likely successor to his mother, was lit by his elder brother and Mrs Gandhi's only other son, Rajiv, amidst chanting of vedic hymns by Hindu priests.

Vice-President M. Hidayatullah, Mrs Gandhi and her family members, Cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps and high dignitaries were among the vast multitude of people who thronged the cremation grounds overlooking the historic Mogul-built red fort in the old quarter of Delhi.

Thousands more, men, women and children, many of them weeping, had taken part in the procession which brought Sanjay's flower-bedecked cortege along the 10 km (6 miles) route from his mother's residence.

STATE MOURNING DECLARED ON DEATH OF FORMER PRESIDENT

BK241042 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Former President V.V. Giri passed away this morning in Madras. The 86-year-old veteran labor leader got up as usual early this morning and went to the bathroom after the routine checkup by the medical staff. But when his grandson Amarnath took his breakfast to him about 0630, he found his grandfather dead. His physician, who arrived after the news, declared him dead.

In a message, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi said Mr Giri served the country for more than 6 decades as freedomfighter, pioneering labor leader, champion of the poor and deprived, and as the minister in Madras and at the center. Mrs Gandhi said she greatly valued Mr Giri's experience, wisdom and dedication. A great life has ended, she observed.

The central government has declared a state mourning throughout the country for 7 days in view of the death of former President Giri in Madras this morning. Flags on all public buildings including state government offices will be at half mast during the period of mourning. Mr Giri will be given a state funeral with full military honors at Madras tomorrow. All central government offices throughout the country will remain closed tomorrow.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH BANGLADESH TO BE EXPANDED

BK250511 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] India and Bangladesh are to take steps to diversify and expand the trade between the two countries. This follows the conclusion of the 5-day India-Bangladesh trade talks in New Delhi yesterday.

They have also agreed to promote economic and industrial cooperation and identify export-oriented projects for the manufacture of sponge iron, fertilizer and newsprint.

During the talks India showed keen interest in entering into a long-term agreement for the purchase of newsprint from Bangladesh. Bangladesh showed keen interest in the import of bulls from Haryana. The Indian delegation to the talks was led by Commerce Secretary Gill and Bangladesh by its commerce secretary, Matiur Rahman.

ASSAM STUDENTS STATE WILLINGNESS TO NEGOTIATE

BK220937 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The All Assam Students Union has welcomed the prime minister's recent statement in Parliament that she has an open mind on the Assam situation. The union has expressed its readiness to start negotiations with the center. In a letter to Mrs Gandhi, the union has, however, reiterated its demand that 1951 be the date from which the foreigners should be identified. The letter also called for withdrawal of some of the central measures taken in the state.

As already reported, the All-Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [people's struggle council] notified some days ago its willingness to sit at a negotiating table.

Meanwhile, according to PTI, army has been rushed to north Lakhimpur following violent demonstration by the followers of the All-Assam Students Union in defiance of the prohibitory order. The police, having failed to disperse the crowd after lathi charge and explosion of teargas shells, fired on the crowd, resulting in two deaths and injuring to about 20 persons.

BRIEFS

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO ZAMBIA--Ravindra Tandon, joint secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, has been appointed high commissioner of India to Zambia in succession to Kanwar Natwar Singh. [Excerpt] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1446 GMT 16 Jun 80 BK]

HIGH COMMISSIONER TO SIERRA LEONE--High Commissioner for India to Sierra Leone Virendra P. Singh presented credentials to President Siaka P. Stevens on 11 June. [Excerpt] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1439 GMT 12 Jun 80 BK]

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WITH HUNGARY--New Delhi, 17 Jun (AFP)--India and Hungary have signed a contract for the construction of a tunnel for the metro in Calcutta, capital of West Bengal. The contract, worth about rupees 13 million (about $1.6 million) for providing tunnelling technology and know-how, was awarded to Hungary after an Indian team had studied underground constructions in various countries. The tunnel is expected to be completed within three years. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1456 GMT 17 Jun 80 BK]

AGHA SHAHI DISCUSSES JERUSALEM WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

BK241150 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, now in New York to initiate the UN Security Council debate tonight on the Israeli move to change the status of Al-Quds [Jerusalem], had an hour-long meeting with two senior State Department officials and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. The American officials included Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Harold Saunders and his deputy (Peter Constable).

ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN, quoting informed sources, said the American officials explained the United States' position on the Jerusalem question. Agha Shahi is understood to have apprised the team of his viewpoints in pursuance of the mandate given to him by the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Islamabad last month.

The American officials also exchanged views with Agha Shahi on the work of the standing committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan. In this connection the committee's recent meeting with the representatives of Afghan mojahedin near Geneva also came up for discussion.

MINISTER HAROON QUESTIONED ON NUCLEAR POWER, AFGHANISTAN

OW242331 Hong Kong AFP in English 2249 GMT 24 Jun 8

[Text] Kuwait, June 24 (AFP)--Pakistan has "no intention" of acquiring nuclear weapons, Pakistani Interior Minister for Religious Affairs Mahmud Haroon said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Haroon said that Pakistan planned to use nuclear energy "exclusively for peaceful purposes. We have no intention of following the example of India, Israel or South Africa in this regard," he said.

On Afghanistan, Mr. Haroon denied reports that Afghan resistance fighters received arms and training in Pakistan.

He added that "in the spirit of Islamic solidarity," Pakistan had taken in nearly one million Afghan refugees so far.

Mr. Haroon also said that Pakistan had rejected U.S. military aid offers after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in order to "stay out of the rivalry between the two superpowers in defense matters."

1979-80 SURVEY INDICATES IMPROVED ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK241200 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] The economic survey for the year 1979-80 issued in Islamabad today said the economic recovery initiated in 1977-78 has been carried forward with increased momentum during the current fiscal year with a notable rise in the output of commodity-producing sectors. It said the increases in productivity were accompanied by improvement in the balance of payments and budgetary situation despite certain adverse international developments during the year.

The economic survey, which is one of the pre-budget documents, said the growth in gross domestic product this year stood at 6.2 percent, which is more than double the annual rise in population. The growth rate gives an average of 6.4 percent for the last 3 years and sharply contrasts to the annual growth rate of 3.7 percent during 1970-77 that left an insignificant margin over population growth.

Among the two main commodity producing sectors, agriculture, with a growth rate of 6 percent during the current year showed an average annual advance of 4.2 percent during the last 3 years, while the manufacturing sector, with a growth rate of 8.1 percent during the current year, showed the average annual advance of 7.4 percent during the same period. This represents a sharp climb over the annual growth--1.6 percent in agriculture and 2.8 percent in the manufacturing sector--during the period 1970-77. During the year the commodity producing sector also out-performed the services sector and helped to contain the inflationary pressure on prices during the year.

The economic survey said that the impressive rise in agricultural growth was due to bumper wheat and cotton crops. Wheat, with an estimated production of 10.87 million tons, and cotton with 4.2 million bales, have set new production records this year. The production of sugarcane, however, remained almost at last year's level, while the minor crops like potatoes and onions also recorded improvements in production. This was due to the measures taken by the government coupled with favorable weather conditions.

About the increase in the manufacutring sector, the economic survey said the recovery was shown not only by industries already on the upward trend but also those hitherto lagging behind.

The increase in the export of cotton cloth is indicative of improvement in overall cloth production. There have also been significant increases in the production of fertilizers, vegetable ghee, cement and cotton yarn during the first 9 months of the year. The only exception was the sugar industry, which remained sluggish due to low cane supply.

ADDITIONAL MIRAGES TO BE ORDERED FROM FRANCE

WA251400 Paris LE POINT in French 16 Jun 80 p 39

[Text] Pakistan is preparing to submit an order to France for an additional 18 Mirage 5 aircraft and for 40 Mirage F-1 aircraft equipped with Matra Super 530 missiles. These planes will be mainly assembled in Pakistan.

rf

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN OIL PRICES

BK201518 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The government last night announced a marginal increase in the price of all petroleum products in order to avoid a loss of 830 million rupees by the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation this year. Petrol goes up by 2 rupees and 50 cents per gallon; diesel and furnace oil by 7 rupees and 50 cents and kerosene by 1 rupee and 50 cents per gallon.

Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs Cyril Mathew said that the price increase was inevitable. In fact, he said, no previous government had had to face this type of situation. He said that the increase in the price of kerosene had been kept to a minimum as a relief to the poorer sections of the community. The government deeply regretted this decision but there is no alternative.

Mathew added that while the increase in the price of crude oil between 1970 and 1977 had been roughly about 12 dollars per barrel, during the last one and half years it had shot up by as much as 19 dollars per barrel.

AID TO BE EXTENDED TO KAMPUCHEA THROUGH UN

BK151135 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Sri Lanka has stepped in to assist famine-stricken Kampuchea with aid and assistance to the tune of 160,000 rupees. According to Foreign Ministry sources, this amount will be remitted to UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim as Sri Lanka's contribution toward this humanitarian cause.

BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS AID--The Government of the Netherlands has agreed to almost double its aid to Sri Lanka. Commodity aid amounting to 270 million rupees will be given in 1980. This aid will be in the form of a nonrepayable outright grant and is to be utilized to purchase commodities and equipment from the Netherlands. This grant is in addition to the aid already decided upon. This additional aid is a result of the discussion which the minister of finance and planning had with the Netherlands development cooperation minister. [Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 13 Jun 80 BK]

TEHRAN RADIO CALLS FOR TRIAL OF U.S. HOSTAGES

LD242245 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2100 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The Martyrs Are Waiting for the Trial of America"]

[Text] Criminal America carried out the 19 August 1953 coup d'etat. It imposed its puppet, fascist government upon the most sensitive country in the region and upon a wronged nation by means of savage suppression of the people. In this way, 5 years after the establishment of the savage government of the Zionists in Israel, the Iranian Government came completely under the control of the White House, and the mind of the ruling class in America and of international Zionism became free of anxiety concerning the oil wells in the Middle East.

In order to protect a puppet, rotten government, it is necessary to resort to suppression.

For this purpose the frightful SAVAK organization came into being, and during many long years the best children of the homeland were slaughtered by the orders of America in torture cells at the hands of executioners who had been trained in Israel. They pierced their heads with drills and they cut off their legs with saws. The deprived nation endured a most painful, gradual death by enduring heat and cold, the pangs of hunger and the pain of nakedness. At the same time, the puppet regime was pouring the wealth of the nation into its own pockets and the pockets of its American masters.

In order to continue an oppressive government it is necessary to have a corrupt culture. In this connection, too, the American planners imported all mechanisms necessary for the creation of corruption and decadence; so much so that the biggest network for the importation and distribution of heroin and corrupt films which propagated sexual corruption and alcoholism was a monopoly of the royal family.

How can a mere enumeration of these crimes in a few lines express 50 [as heard] years of tyranny, murder and torture? No, it can never be expressed in a few lines. Try to feel the saw, its movement backward and forward, on your leg bone. Try to feel the hot lead of bullets and of skulls being ripped apart. Then, try to imagine America.

America must be tried, a true and historical trial, in the way that the imam has ordered. The imam said: Carter should be tried in a world court. However, the former American attorney general cannot be present in such a court during the trial of Carter and the former shah. It is still not clear what mystery surrounds the issue of Ramsey Clark--once Carter's special envoy who was rejected by the imam when he was still airborne, now the representative of the American nation who comes to the Iranian conference in order to investigate America's crimes.

Now, the Islamic consultative assembly has been formed. Blessed is this new fortress. Those who have been tortured and who have experienced pain are also present there. The Majles should be decisive concerning the trial of America. The Majles deputies should quickly reach a decision concerning the spies of the den of espionage. We warn that there are certain hands at work which, according to the wishes of America, refer to these spies only as hostages. After the trial of these spies and after their identity has been clarified in a formal way, America will no longer have this excuse to spread poison against the Iranian revolution on the issue of hostage-taking.

After 70,000 martyrs and tens of thousands of cripples, America agains returns and carries out assassinations and foments civil war.

It explodes oil wells, sets fire to crops, sets up networks for the distribution of narcotics, kills people in the Iranian Embassy and threatens to impose economic sanctions and to indulge in military intervention--then it carries out both threats. It lands on Iranian soil with frightful weapons; by penetrating the country it tries to organize sabotage organizations; it incites the mercenary Iraq to attack Iranian territory; it creates dependent, seditious parties and groups.

Truly, why is America so scared of the trial of these spy hostages? Is it afraid that they might be executed? No, these spy hostages have such a value for the U.S. White House that Carter, by spending millions of dollars and by turning his commandoes to charcoal in Tabas Desert, was determined to save them by any means possible. Does this not show that these spies know the domestic network of America's mercenaries in Iran? Is it not that America is precisely worried about the destruction of its fifth column and not the lives of the hostages? Will not the revelation of America's fifth column make the whole world shake?

We should bear in mind that after the revolution as well as before the revolution, America has not stopped its conspiracies even for one moment. Right at the time when some people were trying to ask America for guarantees of refraining from other conspiracies, the issue of the military attack came about. Even they confessed that the practice operations for this attack were started only 3 days after the occupation of the den of espionage.

Therefore, America should be tried and every means should be used for her trial. In any way possible, the revenge for the death of every one of the martyrs should be taken from America. Radio and television should be more active. The families of the martyrs are still mourning the deaths of their loved ones. Behest-e Zahra should not be forgotten. The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--although at the moment they have been pushed aside--should be encouraged to divulge every document they possess. America is not just one party, it is the entire system--a system which, like an octopus, has spread its tentacles over the entire world. Its nature demands that it should kill and devour.

Therefore, the only solution is, as the imam has said, that we should fight against it until the last breath. The martyrs as well as all the oppressed people throughout the world are waiting. America must be tried--a serious and decisive trial.

SOVIET UNION ASKED FOR VOLGA RIVER TRANSIT FACILITIES

LD241041 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 19 Jun 80 p 10

[Unattributed report: Reza Salimi, minister of economy and finance: "Iran Has Requested Soviet Cooperation in Transportation of Goods Via the Volga River"]

[Text] Official negotiations by the representative Iranian and Soviet delegations at the ninth session on economic cooperation between the two countries began with consideration of the protocol. Iran's representative delegation, which went to Moscow to participate in the ninth session on economic cooperation between Iran and the Soviet Union, has begun its work.

The first round of talks between the delegations of the two countries was attended by Dr Reza Salami, Iranian minister of economy and finance; Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Dr Mokri, Iranian ambassador in Moscow; the under secretary for energy; a delegate from the Iranian national steel industry; and Dr Tavakol, in charge of the Economic Division of the Finance Ministry.

The talks began with the announcement of the agenda by the Iranian finance minister. Skachkov, who in reality can be considered the Soviet finance minister, then stressed the expansion of trade relations between the two countries and stated that the Soviet Union will never impose its services and will never attach political conditions to its aid.

In reply to Skachkov's remarks acting Minister [as published] of Finance Reza Salimi, said:

"Many contracts were imposed upon us in the past by the Western countries, which has created many difficulties for us, and since we are under economic pressure from the West we request the Soviet Union to make available to Iranian shipping all transport facilities, in particular the Volga River waterway, which joins the Black Sea and the Caspian, so that we can transport our requirements to our country by way of this short route."

Following what was said by the minister of finance, the Iranian ambassador in Moscow, Dr Mokri, stressed that Iran will never submit to foreign imperialism. In continuing the talks, members of the investigative committees of the ninth session on economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran went into session and considered the protocol headings in three committees, which were the committee for iron ore and metallurgy, the committee for energy, and the committee for coordination. It is envisaged that the protocol will be signed next Friday.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON HUSAYN, KHALID TRIPS TO U.S., FRG

JN212006 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1758 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Muhammad al-Musawi commentary]

[Excerpts] The diplomacy practiced by some of the Arab regimes resembles to a large extent the behavior of some of the Arab tribes in the pre-Islamic era. They fight today and make peace tomorrow.

We are saying this as an introduction to our talk about the visits paid by King Husayn and King Khalid to the United States and West Germany. The purpose of these two visits is to end the state of war between the Arabs and Israel in accordance with the Camp David agreement and the Venice declaration.

In his talks with Carter, King Husayn stressed the Camp David agreement; and, in his talks with the West German chancellor, King Khalid emphasized the Venice declaration. This is because the two kings believe that the agreement and the declaration can end the dispute between the Arabs and Israel.

This not strange. The reactionary forces in the region have always been expected to back the settlement and capitulation processes with all the means in their power. Husayn and Khalid have been waiting for this moment to place all their material power behind the settlement and to persuade the other Arab regimes to follow suit. Observers now believe that King Husayn will assume the responsibility of persuading the Arab regimes to back the settlement plan during his coming tour of the Arab countries.

Husayn's and Khalid's efforts have not added anything new to the feverish attempts to come to an agreement with Israel. What surprised observers, however, was that each one of them returned home with a gift in his hand. King Husayn's gift was American promises to give Jordan 100 tanks. King Khalid's gift was West German promises to give Saudi Arabia 50 planes.

The arms obtained by Husayn and Khalid are not to be used in a war against Israel, but against another enemy--just as some Arab tribes used to do in the pre-Islamic age. The enemy is anyone who opposes the settlement, U.S. interests and the two regimes. The liberation forces in the region and the Muslim peoples rejecting the American promises will be the targets of Khalid's planes and Husayn's tanks. At the head of those liberation forces will be the Iranian revolution, which has spread from the mountains of Iran to the plains of Iraq, the deserts of the Hejaz and to Jordan.

BAKHTIAR REPORTEDLY TO MEET SHAH IN CAIRO

LD250759 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Jun 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Reports on a meeting Between the Shah and Bakhtiar to Declare the Establishment of an Iranian Opposition Front"]

[Text] London--There have been highly conflictive reports on the possibility of a visit by former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar to Cairo and of his meeting with the deposed shah of Iran. Informed sources in Cairo have confirmed this information, adding that Bakhtiar will be in Cairo in the next few hours for consultations with the shah on extremely important matters. Diplomatic sources have told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that if this information is confirmed, this meeting, which will be the first to be held between the shah and Bakhtiar since both left Iran, is expected to produce an important political announcement that could lead to the declaration of the first coalition opposition to the regime in Iran.

Informed Egyptian sources at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had earlier denied it categorically, describing it as illogical in the light of events. It is worth noting that the shah, as ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT alone reported 2 weeks ago, used to receive at the Al-Qubbah palace in Cairo many of his army generals who have been living outside Iran since the Iranain revolution. He also used to receive and still receives many political personalities who are opposed to the Iranian revolution as well as the members of his family.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the shah's special adviser and spokesman (Armaw) made quick and urgent visits to the United States, France, Britain and Switzerland during the past 3 weeks to contact the forces which opposed Ayatollah Khomeyni's regime. Diplomatic sources have asserted that the new front known as "the National Union Front," which has announced in London its opposition to the present regime in Iran and which staged a march in the British capital last Saturday, has received political and material support from the deposed shah. The sources added that (Armaw) played an important role in the liaison operation between the front and the shah. It is worth mentioning that the front has called for the shah's return to Iran. There have been unusual movements outside Al-Qubbah palace, where the shah is staying, since noon yesterday, Monday. Security measures have also been taken at the VIP ounge at Cairo International Airport.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Commentary on Soviet Problems

LD242222 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recently the Soviet Union announced a pullout or partial withdrawal of its military presence in Afghanistan.

This announcement was (?bare) of any specific detail other than to say that the presence of these troops was no longer needed in Afghanistan. Soviet news bulletins, even if true, must be regarded as a propaganda ploy with a domestic as well as international objective.

Internally, the Soviet press has presented its country's involvement in Afghanistan as not involving any considerable portion of the Soviet Armed Forces since, according to the official line, the present Government of Afghanistan is a truly popular one whose only resistance is allegedly coming from [word indistinct] feudal elements backed by a nefarious trio of the United States, China and Pakistan. Of course, any genuine popular government would not need the external aid such as the Soviet Union has had to shell out in order to prop up such a decrepit puppet regime such as the Babrak Karmal clique in Kabul.

However, reality being what it is, the operation of such informal sources of information among the Soviet public, such as the popular grapevine among the civilian population and among the Soviet enlisted men and their families, has lately forced the Soviet officials to admit (?to a wider) involvement in Afghanistan than they had previously claimed. The announcement of a Soviet troop withdrawal, unaccompanied by any exact figures telling how many were withdrawn and of course how many more new troops will be sent in, is meant to [word indistinct] the anxiety and doubts of the Soviet public regarding gossip and rumors about Afghanistan.

Assuming the news is true, if the number of troops withdrawn is quite small, let's say less than 1,000 personnel, the announcement of this figure would greatly relieve anxiety among the Soviet public, who really have little concrete idea of the actual magnitude of this involvement. But this same announcement would also instantly raise heckles and jeers in the West that such a withdrawal was either simply a token withdrawal or else merely a routine reassignment of battle-weary troops who in any case were scheduled to be relieved by fresher troops anyway. The Soviets would not have lied by having stated that these particular troops were no longer needed in Afghanistan, for it is common knowledge that battle-weary, injured or (?dead) troops are of little strategic value in extended armed conflict.

However, assuming there was a substantial withdrawal of troops, of say up to 5,000 personnel, then although the West could not (?easily) argue that the withdrawal had been merely a token gesture, still the public announcement of that within the Soviet Union would alert the masses to the fact that the involvement had been more extensive than they had been led to believe. This would then only excite greater anxiety and mistrust than it would have alleviated.

Apart from the factors of Soviet public opinion and opinion in the West a combination of internal political and military constraints has forced the Soviet leadership into a severe dilemma. Perhaps a dialectical contradiction might be a more apt description. First, from purely materialist reckoning reinforced by the dogmatic perspectives of the Soviet ideology, the Soviet military presence already sent to Afghanistan should have been more than sufficient to have already crushed the allegedly feudal elements which were all too ready to be thrown (?on to) the trash heap of history. For this reason the Soviet leaders were confident early on in their intervention that they would be able to withdraw their forces in a short period, that is within a year. Unfortunately for them, their confidence led them to announce this publicly and now the world waits to see them backing up the statement, which was more a statement of their military power than of any moral commitment as such.

To pull out in great numbers would be an admission of a kind of defeat but now, ironically, to remain in Afghanistan in great numbers will also have to be regarded as a type of defeat.

The failure to contain or subdue the Islamically inspired and divinely protected movement of the Afghan masses has deeply embarrassed the modern tsars, especially those one or two tsars most responsible for urging this intervention in the first place. If the failure of this intervention becomes any more manifest, then power struggles and a realignment of the governing coalition within the Soviet hierarchy is certain to follow at the expense of the interventionists and to the gain of the revisionists. Not that this would save the Soviet face in the long run, for then the revisionists would have the responsibility for disentagling the Soviet Union from the mess into which the interventionists had plunged it in the first place. Thus, the tensions within the Soviet hierarchy created by the Afghanistan fiasco make the recent announcement of a troop withdrawal far more understandable, much more understandable than can be explained by any single concern with so incidental a matter as the Moscow Olympics, which surely must be the least of the Soviet worries.

Unfortunately, the logic of the military situation remains indifferent (?to) the personal interests of the various Politburo chieftains that seem destined to commit the Soviet Union to greater, not lesser, intervention in Afghanistan. The proud Soviet military machine which crushed Nazi Germany and conquered half of Europe, which put down the Hungarian revolt of 1956 and which squashed the liberal Marxist regime of Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia in 1968, is now completely tied up with what, from its point of view, are a motley band of ragtag feudal bandits belonging more to the pages of history books than in the modern age and which in any case in the modern age should not have managed to frustrate the glorious Red Army so thoroughly.

Simply packing up and moving out, however objectively desirable to the interests of the Soviet Union at large, would risk triggering a revolt among the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, which certainly would prefer to oversee the completion of a job already begun and in whose interest it is to uphold and to protect the honor and prestige of the Soviet military. Even if they acquiesced at present to such a genuine withdrawal they could not help but harbor resentment towards the civilian Soviet leadership and also the opinion that such a leadership was lily-livered and unable to stand by its commitments in matters of the credibility of the Soviet Union as a superpower. The next Soviet military intervention would then strike not at the Persian Gulf but at the (?offices) of the Kremlin itself.

Thus, the Soviet leadership is tied up in a Gordian knot by its own involvement in Afghanistan, from which it can neither advance nor retreat but which has [words indistinct] within the context of its internal politics. Finally, it needs only to be said that the pattern of the Soviet intervention seen so far, including an initial massive involvement hidden from the public followed up by token withdrawals accompanied by simultaneous strategic escalations, parallels America's involvement in Vietnam remarkably. And with the help and the will of God Almighty the present intervention will end with a similar outcome, namely the humiliation of the powerful and proud and the exaltation of the weak and the oppressed whom God has willed be the heirs of this world.

Factions Agree To Unite

JN221815 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Sources close to the tripartite committee that was asked by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to study the Afghan issue have said that the Afghan Muslim mojahedin have agreed to unite in one front in order to win world recognition as a resistance movement in Afghanistan.

Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti had earlier recommended to nine Afghan mojahedin representatives that they exert efforts to form a provisional government, similar to the ones formed in Algeria and Vietnam, so that world states will recognize them as a negotiating party. Chatti said that unifying the Afghan revolutionary factions is essential if world states and organizations are to recognize them.

Qotbzadeh on Soviet Afghan Ploy

LD241240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0958 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who had traveled to Geneva in order to participate in the committee for the solution to the Afghanistan crisis, returned home at midnight last night.

In an interview with reporters, he said regarding the [word indistinct] message to Giscard d'Estaing:

This message was for the purpose of neutralizing the effects of this conference and influencing the Geneva conference. He added: In fact, the reason for sending this message was to create differences between the United States vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

Qotbzadeh added: We want the total evacuation of Soviet forces from Afghanistan. The important point to our people and the oppressed countries of the world is that Iran and Pakistan are among the countries that are directly involved in the Afghanistan issue. But, instead of contacting these two countries, the USSR is in contact with the West.

Further Qotzbadeh Statements

JN250636 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, returned to Tehran yesterday after heading the Islamic Republic of Iran's delegation to the second session of the tripartite committee for the solution of the Afghan crisis which recently convened in Geneva.

In reply to a question by a PARS correspondent on the withdrawal of part of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and on Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's letter on the subject to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Qotbzadeh said: Moscow's purpose for sending this letter is to cancel the Geneva conference's results and influence the Venice conference, thus sowing the seeds of discord between the United States and Europe and improving their relations vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard]

Qotbzadeh added: These ploys, which consist of a Soviet withdrawal now and the return of the Soviet forces later--under the pretext that the situation in Afghanistan has exacerbated--cannot settle any problem. Iran insists on a complete withdrawal of Soviet forces from the Afghan territories.

After mentioning that Iran and Pakistan are directly and closely involved in the Afghan issue and that any talks should be held with the parties concerned with the issue, Qotbzadeh said: Because Iran and Pakistan are part of the Third World, the Soviet Union, instead of contacting these two countries, carries out a political game by holding talks with its allies in Europe.

After pointing out that the West is more important to the Soviet Union, Qotbzadeh said: The Soviet Union carries out its political dealings with the West through the countries in the area.

On Pakistan's participation in the meetings of the committee set up by the Islamic conference to solve the Afghan issue, Qotbzadeh said: Pakistan hosts 750,000 Afghan refugees and 90 percent of the aid to the Afghan mojahedin passes through Pakistan.

On unity of the Afghan mojahedin, Qotbzadeh said: During the Islamabad conference, I had stressed that all the mojahedin must unite and that all aid to them should be offered through a tripartite committee.

Afghans Arrested at Border

LD251006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the public relations section of the gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced that border guards of Takhte Sepid and 17 Shahrivar border posts have arrested five Afghan soldiers who had crossed into Iranian territory.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

23 June Clash

LD241738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 2100 last night the military forces of the Iraqi Ba'thists attacked Rud-e Yahya'i region situated on the border area in Qasr-e Shirin. They used tanks, artillery and other heavy weapons. Their fire was returned by the forces stationed on the borders and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Iran. Fortunately, there were no casualties resulting from these clashes. The official in charge of public relations of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Kermanshah announcing this news said: While continuing the mopping-up operations in Paveh region, at 0430 the group despatched by the Paveh Islamic Revolution Guards Corps managed to save two of the guards who were surrounded by armed assailants in Jalal village. Also, the same group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps discovered and defused three antitank mines in (?Kalal Khaneqal) pass.

Opposition to Ba'thist Regime

JN250814 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] The newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI publishes a report it received from Iraq, which is rising against the despotic Ba'thist clique. The paper says: An Iraqi pilot of the Imam 'Ali airbase in the An-Nasiriyah city in southern Iraq has straffed the city's public security headquarters, destroying the Ba'thist public security buildings and killing and wounding scores of Ba'thist agents. The paper adds that after carrying out his heroic operation, and having run out of fuel, the pilot bailed out and faced the public security men who tried to arrest him at the airbase. The pilot made them believe he wanted to surrender. When he approached them, however, explosive charges he was carrying went off, killing the Ba'thist public security men and martyring the pilot.

Quoting well-informed sources, the paper reveals that a number of mojahedin officers and soldiers working in the (At-Taji) camp in Baghdad carried out revolutionary executions of the camp commander and his aide.

After the executions, they shattered the doors of the camp's armory and confiscated more than 500 machineguns.

The paper adds: The mojahedin, who completely controlled the camp and seized the weapons, left for an unknown destination. However, they clashed with the republican guards in the (Aden) Square near Al-Kazimiyah. A fierce battle took place between the mojahedin and Saddam Husayn's guards which ended with the martyrdom of five of the mojahedin soldiers. Several of the mojahedin succeeded in transporting the captured weapons to an unknown destination.

BAHRAINI FRONT SENDS MESSAGES TO WORLD LEADERS

Message to Carter

JN242003 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text of message sent by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain to U.S. President Carter on 24 June]

[Text] In the name of God, lord of the martyrs and the faithful. President Jimmy Carter: Greetings from the victim to the executioner.

Your agents in Bahrain are subjecting the bold Muslim people of Bahrain to an unprecedented atmosphere of terror. This illegitimate government, which you know very well, as it is a toy in your hands, cannot but implement the orders issued by your ambassador in Bahrain. These days, the government is carrying out arbitrary arrests among the ranks of the steadfast Bahraini people. The detainees, who include men of religion, women, youth, the elderly and the ill, are subject to barbaric torture, which reminds us of your deeds in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Iran and the deeds of your agents in Israel. One of the youth, martyr Jamil 'Ali Muhsin al-'Ali, died recently because of the barbaric torture. Our front has pictures showing the marks of torture on his gracious body. We tell you these facts, which we believe you know, in case you should want to raise your voice tomorrow when you see your spies at the mercy of the students or the other factions of our Muslim people.

Victory to the oppressed and death to the oppressors and the agents.

Message to Waldheim

JN242042 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text of message sent by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim on 24 June]

[Text] In the name of God, lord of the oppressed, the slayer of the mighty. Mr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general: Peace be upon those who follow the right path.

We bring to your attention the issue of hundreds of detainees in Bahrain, who were arrested only because of their religious beliefs and because they reject injustice and oppression. Confirmed reports indicate that they are subjected to barbaric torture, which calls to mind the Middle Ages.

If your mission is to defend the man who is subjected to arbitrary arrest and barbaric torture, then we request that you interfere, in order to save the lives of a great number of youth who believe in God and in the holy messages, and to enable the Bahraini people to choose their Islamic regime which they want for themselves.

But if your mission is to protect the spies who kill suppressed peoples then we excuse you in advance from responding to this request.

Victory to Islam and the oppressed. Death to the enemies of humanity.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain

24 June 1980

'GENDARME' REMARKS BY PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI ASSAILED

LD201540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1010 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Now please pay attention to our commentary regarding Mr Agha Shahi's expression of willingness to make Pakistan the region's gendarme:

The AL-KHALIJ newspaper of the United Arab Republics in its yesterday's issue quoted the Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. If it is true, then it is the sign of another possible conspiracy in the neighborhood of Iran.

AL-KHALIJ quoted Agha Shai as saying Pakistan is completely ready to assume the role of gendarme in the region of the Persian Gulf, providing the Arab countries of the region pay Pakistan $5 billion in aid. Agha Shahi is further quoted by this newspaper as saying if such aid is paid to Pakistan then the Arabs could live with peace of mind, without any anxiety of a possible Soviet occupation or offensive against the warm waters or their countries and their oil installations because Pakistan could, by receiving only $5 billion, confront the Soviet Union in the region.

If Mr Agha Shahi really believes what he says, and we should not think that Agha Shahi said this merely to frighten the Arabs into giving financial aid, it should be said that following the overthrow of the shah, the United States now intends to substitute several new gendarmes in the region. Following the equipping of countries such as Oman, the United States has now enlisted Pakistan among the gendarmes protecting U.S. interests in the region by preparing the ground to equip Pakistan, thus strengthening the eastern front in every possible way.

Yet it is interesting that according to AL-KHALIJ and on the basis of Agha Shahi's confession, the Arab leaders of the region have not accepted the proposal, and this shows that, as a general rule, open inclination toward the United States and the acceptance of U.S. aid has become so distasteful that no one would welcome it, even if there were some tendency for it.

Thanks to the Iranian revolution, the people of this region have awakened from their sleep and will not allow their rulers once again to deceive them into falling under U.S. domination through such excuses as prevention of Soviet influence or the vague fear of communism, thus enabling the United States to continue to plunder the region's wealth.

It is for the same reason that certain agreements being reached between some regional leaders and the United States are unavoidably reached in an atmosphere of secrecy, thus preventing the nations' anger and their rise against their governments.

Of course, the degree of impudence of leaders such as Saddam Husayn, Sultan Qabus and Siad Barre cannot be measured by any yardstick.

They are fully aware of their nations' anger and aversion, yet they openly conclude agreements with the Americans, welcome American advisers and are not ashamed of their actions.

After quoting Agha Shahi, AL-KHALIJ printed an editorial pointing out that the people of the region are aware of current events and know very well that if the world's nations were only self-dependent and self-reliant they would not need such deceitful support which leads to nothing but captivity.

Commenting on the statement, Mr Agha Shahi, the editor of AL-KHALIJ writes: Our brothers in the gulf countries, wherever they may be, are ready to act to defend themselves. The people of these countries are not in such a position that they have to make others believe they are in need of a sheepdog.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH POLISARIO

LD221003 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name, considering the fact that one of the main objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran is to establish friendly relations with risen nations and the Muslim and oppressed masses of the world, and inspired by the religious interests and Islamic fraternity between the people of Iran and the Sahara, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Arab Democratic Republic of the Sahara [POLISARIO Front] have decided to establish political relations at embassy level as from first of Tir 1359, corresponding to 22 June 1980, and to expand their cooperation in strengthening the foundations of international peace, defending liberation movements, establishing social justice and respecting human rights by rejecting any manipulation and colonialism.

BANI-SADR MEETS KHOMEYNI TO REPORT ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

LD241034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received at noon today by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At this meeting, at which Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was also present, Dr Bani-Sadr submitted a report of the latest events and current developments of the country to the imam.

At the end of this meeting, which lasted for 1 hour, Dr Bani-Sadr said in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY:

During the meeting with the imam, the states of the country's economy and security were discussed. I also informed him of the country's projects in progress. In reply to a question on whether the work done has the imam's approval, the president said: Yes. The imam has expressed hope that we are successful and continue the work.

Dr Bani-Sadr was asked: Did you discuss the Revolution Guards Corps? The president said: The points that the corps should have order and obey a central authority were discussed. The imam agreed.

The president added: We will make decisions regarding other facilities [vasa'el] within the next few days and will announce the decisions.

Dr Bani-Sadr was asked: Was the appointment of a prime minister discussed at this meeting? The president said: This subject was not discussed today.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN SITUATIONS

JN240921 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 21 Jun 80 pp 28, 29

[Interview with Iranian President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr conducted in Tehran by AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent As'ad Haydar--date not specified]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, a short time ago you spoke about "the state of students." At present, there is talk in Tehran about "the state of the Islamic Republican Party" or, more specifically, "the state of Beheshti." How long can Iran tolerate these "states" within the Iranian state?

[Answer] They are not states or governments, but power centers which sometimes actually exist. Like any political party, there are various currents in the party, including an exploitative and domineering current. This current, however, is not strong. I do not want to go into names. The Iranian people know them and there is no need to name them.

As far as I am concerned, the first task of the government was to impose its authority throughout the country. We have succeeded in this, although it was not an easy matter. However, we have to admit that there are still some individuals or groups who work for themselves. We are trying to make them accept the state's authority. We have to wait a little to see whether we will succeed in this task or not.

[Question] But how long can Iran wait?

[Answer] We are not waiting. We are working and acting with determination. It is a revolution. We are living in the era of the revolution.

[Question] You are acting, but time is running short.

[Answer] It is war.

[Question] However, this war impedes the march of the revolution and the necessary achievements to insure its success.

[Answer] The conflict against these groups and centers of power is a minor problem. We are faced with many problems, both administrative and military problems. What is important for us is to reactivate our economy. As you know, the Americans tried to crush our economy and impose their hegemony on our country. The Iranian economy is currently improving, despite the embargo imposed upon us. Our major task is to stand on our own feet and get accustomed to the sovereignty of the law. After this, the solution of the other problems becomes easy.

[Question] In addition to the political disputes, Iran is witnessing armed conflicts. What is your assessment?

[Answer] The destruction of the armed groups which have tried and are trying to strike against the revolution is very important to us. When these groups began their diverse operations against us, we did not imagine that we would be able to move the armed forces against them. We succeeded in this mission and the army waged battles against them.

These groups and the political groups had thought that the Islamic Republic was not solid and permanent. They thought they could strike against it. However, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran stood fast and is able to last.

In our confrontation with these groups, we adopted a successful tactic: dialogue with those who want dialogue and arms against those who want to use arms against us. Many groups expressed their readiness for dialogue, but the stability of the state of affairs requires more time.

[Question] I have visited southern Tehran several times. I saw the wide difference in the social and living conditions between southern Tehran and northern Tehran. Supposing one of the poor residents of southern Tehran comes to you and says: The revolution gave me freedom and succeeded in expelling the shah. However, after 1 and 1/2 years of its triumph, what economic gains has it given me, gains which are necessary for me? What will it offer me? What will be your answer?

[Answer] I would have told him: My friend, you think that a revolution is a very simple matter. A revolution is a very difficult matter. The easiest stage is the taking over of power, and we have succeeded in this. However, the stage that follows the success of the revolution is the most difficult because it is the stage of reorganizing the new authority. Moreover, what is 1,001 times more difficult that all this is the reorganization of the new society.

We are currently in the second stage and have not yet reached the third stage. What we are doing now on the economic level is to try to meet daily needs. Therefore, we are engulfed in responding to daily requirements.

Since the victory of the revolution, we have been talking about equality. We have succeeded to some degree in eradicating the manifestations of the illegal richness of the shah's supporters. In fact, the promise to change this society and the entire world was an ideal one because, at the beginning, we did not tell you what the shah did to our country and what the Americans did to destroy our economic structure.

From the victory of the revolution to date, the population of Tehran has increased by 1 million. This is a real catastrophe. Instead of going back to their villages, the residents of Tehran have risen in number. In my opinion, we should overturn the current concepts. The people should go back to their villages in order to build our new economy.

Our main task is to revive our economy and transform it from a subservient economy to a productive one. Our job is to build an organized and integrated economy. This cannot be done overnight or in 1 or 2 years. It requires time and effort. This time may be longer if we are tardy in implementing the second stage. At any rate, our efforts will bear fruit in the end and will be worth the sacrifice.

[Question] What is your opinion on the solution of the hostage problem? Is it true that there is a trend to keep them until after the U.S. presidential elections in order to embarrass President Carter?

[Answer] I do not understand the U.S. administration's policy and hostile tactics against us. They have turned the case of the hostages into an international issue at a time when the basic problem is the issue of 35 million Iranians who have been victims of U.S. intervention for years.

At any rate, we are waiting for the Islamic council. I believe that the council members will act realistically and make the appropriate decision to solve this issue.

[Question] A delegation from the Socialist International, including Bruno Kreisky, has recently visited Iran. What did the discussions deal with, and did the delegation bring specific proposals to your government?

[Answer] The visit of the Socialist International leaders was good. The discussions held with them were beneficial and fruitful. They did not put forward specific proposals but tried to acquaint themselves with the situation. The viewpoints of the three leaders and myself were in agreement regarding the international situation. During the talks, the three leaders affirmed their desire and quest for a Europe which is less subservient to and more independent of the two superpowers. My opinion was that it is not enough to fight imperialism only with hostile slogans. In my opinion, a new system in international relations should be established in a manner that keeps these relations far away from the prevailing international relations, which are based on the equation of those who impose hegemony and those on whom hegemony is imposed.

In my opinion, I think we have no choice with regard to this issue. I call for putting an end to the debate on the concept of East-West relations and replacing this concept with that of North-South relations; namely, the concept of development, especially the development of backward countries. It is regrettable that some world circles do not want to believe the fact that Iran wants to be independent from the two superpowers.

[Question] Do you still believe--after Western Europe has imposed economic sanctions against Iran--in the concept of an independent Europe and in the possibility of entering into an alliance with it to form a Third World power?

[Answer] For us, we use the word Europe to refer to the people, not the governments. We believe that the political and economic necessities and requirements which control the world situation, especially in our region, will provide the true foundation for, first, the independence of Europe and, second, the formation of a third power through an alliance with the Third World countries.

[Question] Until now, Iran's Arab policy has been inconsistant. We often listen to contradictory statements by Iranian officials. What is your comment?

[Answer] It is true that our policy with regard to the Arab world is not clear and that from time to time it undergoes some degree of confusion. Despite this fact, I wish there would be no evaluation or judgment of our policy on the basis of the previous stage. The instability of our internal situation is reflected in our foreign policy. We really need internal stability in order to have a stable and clear foreign policy. All I can say now is that the forthcoming Iranian Government will seek to have an active and clear foreign policy, particularly concerning the Arab world. The foundation of this policy will be the reinforcement of the region's independence.

[Haydar] Time was running short. Bani-Sadr's special secretary entered twice; once to deliver a special file to him and a second time to remind him of the Revolution Council's meeting. I said to Bani-Sadr while he was preparing to stand up and leave: I hope you will allow me to ask a final question.

[Question] Before the declaration of the revolution, you sent a message to Imam Khomeyni asking him to declare the revolution because the economic and political situation in Iran was suitable for the success of the revolution. If you were to send a message to the leader of the revolution now, what would you say on the current situation?

[Answer] Unity and accord should prevail in the country. The imam's role is to strengthen this objective. The tense situation in the country should be transformed into a quiet and stable one, because this will allow the Iranian people to work more productively and fruitfully.

ADN REPORTS TUDEH PARTY ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD231725 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1208 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran (ADN correspondent)--The recent great revolution of the Iranian people under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni created a favorable political and social situation. This is noted in a statement by the Tudeh Party of Iran on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the communist party, which is now being celebrated. The heirs and successors to the Iranian communist party saw it as their job to support this revolution and its continuation without sectarianism. The Tudeh Party stresses that it regards itself as "heir to the traditions of the Iranian communist party." With great sacrifices the communist party played an essential part in the fight against the Iranian policy of British imperialism and against native feudalism.

KEYHAN CITES GUARDS COMMANDER'S RESIGNATION LETTER

LD230811 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Jun p 2

[Unattributed report: "Guards Corps Commander Resigns in Protest at 'Monopolizations' and 'Existing Trends'"]

[Excerpts] This morning, 'Abbas Aqa Zamani, known as Abu Sharif, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, resigned, having published a letter of resignation. Abu Sharif, who since the corps was formed served as operations commander, was appointed commander of the organization by the president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces.

In his letter of resignation, Abu Sharif gives as the reason for his resignation "monopolizations" and "existing trends". Abu Sharif's letter, which was published yesterday morning, reads as follows: "I came to this post so that with the help of God, the leadership of the imam, and the support of the community, we might build a corps to protect the deprived of the world and perpetuate the Islamic Revolution, but sadly, monopolizations, sectarianism and present trends have prevented this.

"It is impossible to continue to work, and there is no alternative but to resign."

Views of an Informed Authority

In a discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent, this informed authority stated that the difference of opinion between Abu Sharif and certain corps commanders went back to the question of how this revolutionary institution should be administered.

The same authority stated: "Abu Sharif did not believe that the corps should have a system of ranks like the army, but that corps relations should be based on ideological instruction. He also believed that the corps should use the services of those who had been shot or crippled in fighting and that the able-bodied should serve the corps' [field] operations."

ARMED FORCES CHIEFS FIRED OVER 'COUP PLOT'

LD241427 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Jun 80 pp 1,6

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Senior Officers Arrested for Plotting After Inquiry Into U.S. Raid"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--Some 17 months after the overthrow of the monarchy the Islamic Republic leaders still do not control the instruments of a power which they won outright.

Worse still, many signs indicate that the various components of the state machine are still distrustful, rebellious or insidiously hostile toward the new regime.

The armed forces, which normally ought to have constituted the republic's main rampart, are worrying officials to the greatest possible extent. Yet every effort had been made to turn it into a "weapon in the people's service." Ties with the Pentagon had been broken, and thousands of U.S. military advisers expelled.... The purge seemed to be drastic: Hundreds of senior officers were retired, arrested or executed. Junior officers and soldiers formed "people's committees"--a kind of soviet directly elected by the grassroots which still have control in many units and sometimes even go so far as to dismiss or appoint their own officers. Various Islamic or Marxist political groups took advantage of the prevailing "anarchy" of the first few months to organize secret cells of their supporters.

Nonetheless, the shah's army has not been completely destroyed. The new regime does not have senior officers who are both devoted to "Islam" and competent. Command positions have therefore been given to officers from the Imperial Army who rallied at the last minute or who had previously been removed for nonpolitical reasons.

The experiment did not prove decisive, judging from the "generals' waltz" which has gone on constantly since the republic was established. Those at the top of the hierarchy have in turn resigned or been fired for having been incapable of restoring a semblance of discipline or for having shown tendencies toward dissidence or insubordination.

It has been thought that the recent firing of the commanders in chief of the three branches of the armed forces was part of the same phenomenon. However, unconfirmed reports from official sources indicate that the "firings" announced are connected with a plot aimed at overthrowing the regime.

The authorities are observing the greatest possible discretion in this connection. However, the "serious anxieties" expressed recently by Imam Khomeyni regarding the Islamic Republic's future and President Bani-Sadr's repeated warnings about the threat of a coup d'etat are apparently connected with a plot which was aborted owing to the failure on 25 April of the U.S. military expedition intended, according to Washington, to free the hostages in the U.S. Embassy.

The Elimination of Imam Khomeyni

According to some of our informants, the Tabas helicopter operation had two complementary and indivisible aspects: While the U.S. soldiers were rescuing their detained compatriots, Iranian opposition commandoes were to launch an assault on strategic positions in the capital--including the radio and television buildings--and the main barracks across the country, the pasdars [Islamic militia) being rendered powerless with paralyzing gases, among other things.

The main leaders of the clergy--above all Imam Khomeyni--of the communist Tudeh Party and, it is also alleged, of the Mojahedin-e Khalq whose homes had been located and listed, were to be arrested or executed. The outlines of the plot still seem vague. All that is known is that it would not have taken the form of a conventional coup d'etat in view of the unconventional nature of the armed forces and the loyalty of a large part of the Muslim or leftwing "grassroots" to the republican system. The plot apparently had ramifications in various civilian or military, royalist, nationalist or liberal circles whose joint objectives were apprently the elimination of Imam Khomeyni and the normalization of relations with the United States made possible by the release of the hostages.

In any case members of the upper echelons of the armed forces were apparently implicated. Some of them are accused of compliance, others of complicity. Gen Bahman Baqeri, commander in chief of the air force, who "resigned," has apparently been arrested. He is accused in particular of having had the abandoned U.S. helicopters in Tabas flattened and burned 24 hours after the operation's failure, thereby destroying documents which might have been compromising for the Iranian conspirators. General Baqeri, formerly the ex-shah's aide de camp and private instructor to the heir to the throne, had "rallied" to Imam Khomeyni shortly after the monarchy was overthrown.

The case of Chief of General Staff Gen Hadi Shadmehr is less clear. He is a man of integrity who could not tolerate the corruption which reigned under the previous regime and resigned from the Imperial Army around 5 years ago. He had been give this senior post despite his conservative ideology and perhaps even royalist convictions. Did he too take part in the plot? Some people accuse him of indulging in subversive activities by regrouping officers hostile to the Islamic Republic. Opinions about him are clearly divided since President Bani-Sadr has just appointed him his main military adviser--probably an honorary post but nonetheless a respectable one. Ironically, he was replaced as armed forces chief of staff by Gen Valiollah Fallahi who had been arrested as a "counterrevolutionary" when the republic was established and later rallied to the regime and was rehabilitated.

It remains to be seen why the Revolution Council decided to disguise a political purge of the top command as a technical reshuffle and why it waited almost 2 months before dealing harshly with those suspected, rightly or wrongly, of being involved in the Tabas plot. The main reason mentioned seems to be the deep differences of opinion between members of the leadership team. Some leaders think that the documents and evidence in their possession were not sufficiently incriminating. Most of them thought it was better, in the interests of the population's morale, not to launch a scandal which would certainly have damaged the reputations of many leading people who had appointed the suspects to their posts before obtaining the backing of Imam Khomeyni in his capacity as supreme head of the armed forces.

On the other hand, drastic measures have been taken to prevent new revolts. There are a growing number of arrests among the military, especially in units stationed in Kordestan, where officers have been able to establish relations with opposition groups affiliated with the ex-shah or with Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar--groups which have apparently established operational bases on the Iranian-Iraqi border. Two radio stations probably installed on Iraqi territory have recently been broadcasting daily programs calling on the population to rise up against the "ayatollah's republic." One of these stations, which is clearly royalist, is broadcasting coded messages to real or imaginary military or civilian commando groups. The other station, which is more "political," is the organ of Mr Bakhtiar, whose recorded speeches and manifestoes are frequently broadcast. The two radio stations are listened to by a broad section of the population who are facing growing economic and social problems.